REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,563.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied as Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees [2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander O. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 27th July 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cs. go and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th July 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. E. Gavin, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 20th July 1876, at 4 P. M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
,, Cochin	22	,, Masulipatam	5
,, Natalel	23	,, Coconada	6
,, Alleppy	26	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Tuticorin	28	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Colombo	29	,, Gopalpore	8
,, Negapatam	Aug 1	,, False Point	9
,, Pondicherry	2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at this Hitchenee or from Intermediate Ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aloheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

ARE CHANGING CARGO AND PASSENGERS AT BUSSORAH, TO AND FROM BAGDAD, WITH THE EUPHRATES AND TIGRIS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OR OTHER STEAMERS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

July.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSSORAH	7
,, Kurrachee	23	,, Mahomerah	7
,, Guader	25	,, Fao	7
,, Jaak	27	,, Bushire	9
,, Bunder Abbas	28	,, Linga	13
,, Linga	30	,, Bunder Abbas	15
,, Bushire	Aug. 1	,, Bunder	20
,, Fao	3	,, Kurrachee	22
,, Mahomerah	3	Arrives BOMBAY	25
Arrives BUSSORAH	4		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PACHUMBA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th July 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 977 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd July 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	40	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay
MACEDONIA	2973	436			9th August.
THRACIA	2107	424	15th July.	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	12th Aug.	19th Aug.	4th Oct.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	16th Sept.	1st Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	678	30th Sept.	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2272	436	14th Oct.	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly hereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

	Liverpool.	Suez.
FARES FROM BOMBAY TO		
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 5th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.
TANJORE	W. R. Hall	2245	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th—Southampton.
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	August. 4th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven	N. R.		
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond	3400	600	11th—Southampton.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	R. N. R.	2488	450 18th—Suez, &c.
		N. R.	3763	600 25th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 24th July 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, Captain A. Symons, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheque upon the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 21st July 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 13th July 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship ASSAM, 3,000 Tons, and 500 H. P., Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 15th July 1876. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, to sail on the 26th July.
,, BRANKSOME HALL, ,, 19th August.
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 27th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 11th October.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Jewellery, Hunting Open-faced and Lady's Watches, Albertine and Lady's Chains, Brac lets, Brooches, Lockets, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses, &c., at No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at one o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Mortgagee to dispose of all the following valuable jewellery, &c., to the highest bidder (without reserve), consisting of silver pencil cases, Albert chains, gold and silver hunting, open-faced and lady's watches by different makers, and gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, watch keys, seals, eye glasses, spectacles, gold snuff box, breast pins, gold rings, pencil cases, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following goods :—

On account of Esmaljee Mahomedally—
593-23-40—6 casks iron wire, each 5 cwt.
B C }
A C } 159-65—8 cases sail needles 5 inches each, 10 mille.
,, 107-62—2 cases do. 4 do. do.
On account and risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan—
H C C | 16-20—3 cases white chapel shafts each 500 mille to 1-5.
H C & Co }
A D } 69—1 case white ball thread, contg. 200 pieces of 14 oz.
734 }
On account and risk of Ebram Hajee Ahamed—
H C | 9639-22—2 cases alpaca umbrellas 22 in. 12 ribs each 20 oz
,, | 9641-42—2 cases do. 26 do. do.
,, | 9643—1 case do. do. do. 12 oz.
On account and risk of Hyderally Sullamjee—
H C & C 900—1 case Amber Beads, 54 bills. of 54 lbs.
Do. 786—1 case Crystal Beads, 50 ,, 51 lbs.
On account and risk of Abdulhassan Abdoolally—
A A | 854-6—2 cases colored Tissue Paper, each 60 reams.
On account and risk of Sonderdass Dewjee—
S D | 3,150-3—4 Bales Grey Dhooties, 36 in. 8 yds, each 200 pairs.
S D | 3,150-0—1 do. do. 44 in 10 yds.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED LINSEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nursungpoors, near the County Jail.

A quantity of damaged loose linseed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1876.

NOTICES.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, Water Lane, London.

VAUGHAN JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. RUM—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies. ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY. Curacoa, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy), Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WORLD RENOWNED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THESE MACHINES, on account of their superior excellence, have obtained the highest reputation in all the markets of the world. Their peculiar advantage and beauty lies in the BOOMERANG HOOK which makes them simple in construction, noiseless and rapid in work, and efficient in every way ; stability out of question. Seldom out of repair, and, if at all, easily set to rights. Best adapted for Families and Millinery Establishments.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazar Street

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in Infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken, with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, would make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargoah, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 800.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs. 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 15-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse, 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co,
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOCKE GRAY'S
ORGAN RECITALS.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.
THURSDAY, 20TH JULY.

Well-known Amateur Vocalists have kindly promised their valuable assistance.

To commence at 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

WANTED, for an Establishment in Poona, a COMPETENT LEDGER-KEEPER, with a knowledge of Correspondence. Apply immediately to "J. C.," Office of this Paper.

RAW LINSEED OIL per Imp. Gal ... Rs. 1-8
BOILED LINSEED OIL per ,, ... ,, 2-4
Apply to the Mofussil Company, 23, Apollo Street.

JAS. MELVILLE,
General Manager.

JELLUM AND KHAMGAUM STATE RAILWAY.

LORRY SERVICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LORRIES will RUN DAILY in connection with the G. I. P. Mail Trains between Jellum and Khamgaum, and *vice versa*. Passengers will be carried at the following rates :—

1st Class	Re. 1 each.
Natives	4 annas ,,

Special Lorries will be supplied on previous notice being given at Rs. 3 per Lorry.

Merchandize, &c., will be carried by Goods Lorries at ONE ANNA per Maund; Grain, &c., at TWO ANNAS per Bag. Special arrangement for large Consignments. This rate included Cartage to or from station Goods may be consigned to Jellum, care of LORRY SERVICE CONTRACTOR.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations, the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India (corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map on India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES
On WEDNESDAY, 26TH JULY, 1876.
ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT,
BY ORDER OF COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

A NEARLY new Canoe Sociable PHAETON, light and roomy, and a set of nearly new Plated Harness.

This Carriage was sent to Aden for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and is now returned to be sold on account of Government.

Also on account of the Undersigned, the following, sold for the purpose of reducing stock with a view to closing the Establishment, Mr. COLLETT not being well enough to conduct business :—

A quite new Canoe PHAETON, painted dark lake, picked out Carmine, lined with maroon morocco, drab cloth lace corresponding.

A new DOG CART with safety springs, lined by with Brussels, painted green, picked out black, fine lines light green.

A Spider PHAETON, very strong and light, newly painted, and lined complete.

A second-hand cee-spring BAROUCHE, very comfortable and roomy, by Laurie and Marner.

A country-built single seat BROUGHAM, nearly new.

A second-hand MAIL PHAETON convertible into a Waggonette, by Robt. Ness, Senior.

COLLETT & Co.,
Girgaum Coach Works, 179, Breach Candy Road.
Bombay, 17th July 1876.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L." *Gazette* Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

AMONTILLADO—SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY, per quarter Cask, Rs. 325. Apply to W. & J. EGAN, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

Price List.

SHERRIES.	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry ; dry	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	28 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very choice and superior	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	
PORTS.			
OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label) : this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal	34 0	...	
CHAMPAGNES.			
OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	44 0	24 0	
D. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d' Ay, extra dry quality	21 0	...	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	49 0	26 0	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	26 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 0	14 0	
Do do Magnums	50 0	...	
BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.			
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	15 0	8 8	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 0	10 8	
PAULLAC ,,	16 0	9 0	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 0	8 8	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC (our own brand)	19 0	10 8	
SAUTERNE ,,	17 0	9 8	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU TALENCE	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	26 0	14 0	
CHEREAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0	
CHABLIS (Potack Frere's)	16 0	...	
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0	
BURGUNDIES.			
POMARD (our own brand)	20 0	10 8	
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 0	11 0	
SPARKLING MOSELLE.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE Braunesberger	28 0	16 8	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 8	
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0	
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0	
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8	
STILL MOSELLE.			
ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	..
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	..
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0	..
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	..
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	..
GEISSENHEIM	24 0	..	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	..
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..	..
SCHARLACHBERG	32 0	..	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0	..
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	21 0	..	..
SPARKLING HOCK.			
SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0	..
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8	..
,, RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8	..
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8	..
MADEIRA.			
FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..	..
BRANDIES.			
FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	27 0	..	..
OUR OWN, * Star	23 0	..	..
Do do ** two Stars	25 0	..	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	..	..
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	..	..
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	..	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one St r	27 0	..	..
Do * one Star Flask	15 0	..	..
Do ** two Stars	29 0	..	..
Do *** three ,,	32 0	..	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	..	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	..	..
Do V.O.S reserve mixed	35 0	..	..
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 0	..	..
Do No. 2	23 0	..	..
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.			
OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s	17 0	9 0	
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks	25 8	15 8	
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat's	14 8	8 0	
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	21 0	...	
RUM, Jamaica	22 0	..	
GINGER WINE, best	30 0	16 0	8 8
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12	
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	2 12	
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0	
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	..	
BITTERS GIRONDIN	20 0	..	
GINGER WINE, best	16 0	8 8	
CURACAO, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, finest.	40 0	25 0	
MARACHINO in ZARA do do do	40 0	..	
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0	
VICHY MINERAL WATERS	12 0	..	
OLIVE OIL, Finest, (Pagniol's)	12 0	..	
VICHY LOZENGES per Box	1 8	..	
HAVANNAH CHEROOTS Semiramis per box 100—	7 0	..	
ALE AND STOUT.			
BASS' ALE, Bottled by H Stone & Co	6 8	4 8	
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT, Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 8	...	
Do do do by E & J Burke, &c	6 8	4 0	

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	18	to 30
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

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TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

11 9/16 cents. per lb. The day's receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 200 last year and 1,200 bales on the corresponding date in 1874. The report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau for the month of June calls the condition of the Cotton crop healthy. There is nothing in this to affect the market either way, private advices having been in the same strain for some time back, but in estimating the future of prices it renders it necessary that a full crop should be calculated.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market continues very dull, and there is no change of any kind in the London General Produce Markets. At the skin sales a decline of 1d. has been established in sheep skins and 1d. to 2d. per lb. in goat skins. Wheat has declined 2s. per quarter, which looks like anticipations of a peaceful settlement of the Turkish Question so far as the Great Powers are concerned.

A further payment of £370,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making a total of £971,000 paid in since last return.

Consols have advanced from 94⅞ to 95¼, and French Rentes from 106 to 106¼. We hear of no alteration in the value of Bar Silver either through public or private advices.

At the usual weekly Board meeting of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon a reduction of 1 per cent. was made in rates of interest and discount. The movement was generally anticipated and will not therefore materially affect the outside money market, which is lower than the Bank, advances against Government Paper having been made at 4 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been without movement of any kind. Buyers and sellers are alike waiting the result of the bidd ings for Council drafts in London to-morrow, and there is not likely to be much business done until that is known. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	.....1s. 6¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	.....1s. 6⅝d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	.....1s. 6 13/16d.	,,

Calcutta Exchange and Government Paper are unchanged from our yesterday's quotations.

In the SHARE MARKET business is almost entirely confined to Spinning and Weaving shares for which there is still a strong demand at advancing rates. Our list of quotations shows a further general rise of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share and at the moment the market looks very strong.

COTTON is steady at previous prices, but no transactions of any importance are reported, the state of the weather keeping European shippers out of the market. The receipts yesterday were 508 bales—chiefly Sholapore—making 1,344 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged at £2-18-9 to £3 for ready shipment and £2-12-6 to arrive by steamer. By sail the only ships on the berth for Liverpool is being held for £2-7-6 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but firm at previous values. Up-country buyers are operating very sparingly while importers are as firm as ever.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nominal Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
320,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Agra Bank	105
20,000	1,000	10	10 do.	Bank of Bengal.....	1,405
30,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay.....	737½
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,310
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	2811/	all	6 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	400	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China.....	175
60,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	118
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	515

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,185
1,800	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	450
9,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250 xd
300	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	775
100	500	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
778	1,000	all	60	Beliary	800
155	500	all	65 p.a.	Berar Company (New)..	510
700	350	all	42 p.a.	Ind an Press Co.	250
400	250	all	24 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.....	95
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Carwar Co.....	900
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	12
200	1,250	all	700 p.a.	Colaba Press Co.....	8,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co....	150
350	1,000	all	180 p.a.	East India Press Co.....	950
150	5,000	all	Rs.300	Fort Press Co.....	1,600
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co.....	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
8,125	400	350	45 p.a.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	325
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,275
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.a.	Sassoon's Press Co....	540
100	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
182	350	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600nl
650	1,000	,,	125 p.a.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

For share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	250	218 7/8	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 280xd
	250	103 14/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares ... 126
	250	65 7/8	do.	Ditto ... 72
	250	71 1/16	do.	Ditto ... 83
	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,100
	215	196 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares 235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

850	1,250	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,370
850	1,250	all	...	Alliance Spinning	2,685
350	2,000	all	...	Bhowmagur M. & F. Co.	1,550
700	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Bombay United	1,290
400	1,000	150	10 ...	Broach Mills	156
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning.....	970
100	500	...	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	490
4,800	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning ...	1,235
1,800	1,250	all	60 p.a.	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,210
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Great Eastern	1,315
2,000	500	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	300
700	1,000	all	50 p.a.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,200
700	1,000	...	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co..	850
776	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,140
...	...	500	40 p.a.	Khandesh Spinning	1,140
1,00	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
1,00	1,000	all	...	Madras Spinning	1,160
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,250
1,00	1,000	all	70	Mahomed Fazil's.....	1,340
3,000	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,340
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.....	335
800	1,000	...	...	New Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,000
800	1,000	1,000	...	National S. a W. Co. of India	111
1,28	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.....	400
4,000	625	all	60 p.a.	Oriental	880
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
2,800	1,000	all	70	Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,910
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.a.	Soonderdas Spinning ...	1,125
500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	Do. do 1/4 share.	900
1,060	1,060	...	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co..	975

* For sh e for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,700	12,5.0	1500	240 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,685
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company..	60
300	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
500	500	300	30 p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.....	250
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld...	70
2,000	5 C	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	21
1,990	500	all	30 p.a.	Treacher & Co.....	405
...	250	all	40 p.a.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CAMPERDOWN, 1,208 tons, Captain A. J. Miller, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 6,683 bales cotton, 250 owts deer horns, 3,000 owts pepper, and 685 owts coffee.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO Co.'s s, s. BATAVIA, 1,392 tons, Captain L. Crocco, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Genoa, &c., via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo :—From Bordeaux.—8 cases butter, 163 packages corks, 43 packages champagne, 685 packages wine, 2,743 packages brandy, 2 cases peppermint, 2 cases prunes, 1 case vermillion and 1 case capsules. From Marseilles.—2 cases merchandise. From Amsterdam.—5 cases thread. From Genoa.—15 cases merchandise, 2 cases of pianoforte, 1 case cheese and 2 cases lamps. From Leghorn.—16 cases marble works and 1 case personal luggage. From Naples.—1 case fruits, 1 case sulphur and 50 cases wine From Messina.—3 cases wine, and 1 case provisions. From Port Said.—4 packages oil, and 1 case books From Suez.—3 cases books and 16 packages merchandise. From Aden.—31 packages gum, 4 packages incense, 3 cases fishmawa, 3 cases paper, 400 packages casks, and 9 bundles iron hoops. She brought a cargo for transhipment for Kurrachee—209 packages brandy 2 cases liquor, and 12 cases wine, Bagdad.—7 bales cotton. The following is the additional list of passengers published yesterday :—From Port Said.—

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BLACKWOOD—July 12th, at Murree, the wife of 'Major G. F. Blackwood, Royal Artillery, of a son.
CHILL—July 11th, at Gerbi Haraon, in the Gurgaon District, the wife of Mr. W. N. Chill, Inland Customs, of a son.
GORDON—July 11th, at "Chupslee," Simla, the wife of Colonel W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
HILL—July 12th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Sale Hill, 1st Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—WARD—July 12th, at the Scotch Kirk, Egmore, by the Rev. E. Walker, Thomas Allen Clarke, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel G. Clarke, Madras Army, to Harriet Eliza, youngest daughter of the late John Ward, Esq., Commissariat Department.

DEATH.

SCOTLAND—July 11th, at Mussoorie, Lieut's, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Scotland, aged 17 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19 1876.

THERE is reason to believe that the telegraphic summary of Lord Derby's speech to the deputation which urged a policy of peace upon him the other day in London has not correctly conveyed His Lordship's meaning. It seems to be clear, however, that if by any possibility, none of the Great Powers interfere in the present internecine struggle in Turkey—a struggle into which Roumania and the Bulgarians threaten to plunge—the English Ministry, the nation permitting, will allow Turkey to fight her own battles, although they will not consent to see her disintegrated by Russia. This is the only interpretation which can be put upon his expression that England will guarantee against "murder," but not against "suicide or sudden death." We have always held the belief that there would be a war this year. Russia is already showing temper, and it is evident that she will be able to hold back a little longer.

There seems to be a sort of understanding between England and Russia to let the Turks and Servians fight out their own battle unaided, both nations must be drawn in sooner or later. Russian Generals (as may be seen by a memoir of Fadayef which was published by the *Times* on the day the last mail left) are already holding important commands in the Servian army, and, if the Turks should be victorious, no diplomacy, as we have already urged, will restrain Russia from coming to the succour of the vanquished. England, on the other hand, will be strongly tempted to back the Turks if a Servian army wins one or two battles and marches to Constantinople. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has already, in an article on the debate of Monday, the 26th, in the House of Lords, strained the quotation from Canning's despatch so as to make it justify English intervention whenever English statesmen suspect a foreign nation of intriguing to break up the Empire of a Sovereign who is an ally of the Queen. But the Ministry dare not go so far as this. Indeed, if they did interfere except to oppose an open display of force by Russia, the moral feeling of all Europe would be against them. The *Pall Mall* cynically says we are as much a Mahommedan as a Christian Power, and argues that we ought to help the Turk against the Christian. But this is an infamous doctrine, and it finds no support or sympathy in England. Englishmen have ceased to have any faith in the supposed virtues of the Turk, and they understand the Eastern Question better than they did, and perceive it would be a false move for this country to ally herself with the decaying cause of the Mussulman invaders of Europe. It would be an eternal disgrace to England to let her name be associated—merely because she holds India—with the championship of the East against the West, of oriental despotism against European freedom. Of course, Russia has intrigued in the Turkish provinces, but it would be unstatesmanlike to forget that she has had good grounds for taking up the cause of the Porte's Christian subjects, or to let these unfortunates come to the conclusion that Russia is indeed the only friend they have to rely on. At the same time, there is a fixed determination on the part of Englishmen not to let the Russians take Constantinople and become masters of the Turkish Empire. This feeling is especially strong among the trading class. Russia, they say, has by her recent decree for the protection of the Russian iron industry against foreign competition thrown off the mask, and revealed her real hatred of England. She knows she can get no more money out of this country at present, so she sets us at defiance and nims a blow at our trade. She borrows English money build her railroads, but will only build them of Russian materials. So business men curse the country they used to be so ready to oblige, and there is a frantic rush to sell Russian bonds. It is surprising to find, too, how completely the tone of English conversation has changed about the power of Russia. The might of the Great Northern Power has ceased to be exaggerated; while now each politician you meet in a railway carriage tells you—"Russia has no money, Sir, and no resources, and we would, as Cobden used to say, crumple her up in a single campaign." We have as fervent a belief as any one in the capabilities of England to carry on a great war, but is it not a mistake to underrate Russia's power to do us mischief? She will certainly give us no end of trouble on the North West Frontier even if she does not stir up rebellion in the interior of British India; and with her immense army she can overrun a good part of the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia while we practically are limited to holding strips of territory along the sea coast. We shall have to make far more formidable military efforts than the ordinary Briton yet dreams of to conquer such an adversary, and we for our part consider we are on the eve of the most terrible struggle in which England has ever been engaged. Before going to war, we hope our statesmen will clear the conscience of the nation by declaring that we only do so to protect our own imperial interests against Russian encroachments, and that, if our arms are victorious, we shall take care to assign to the Christians that wider territory and greater freedom which they claim. We ought to show that we do not dread seeing a Christian Power, other than Russia, at Constantinople, or we shall fall into the false position of upholding Turkish misrule. This is the policy to which Lord Derby seems to have given expression, so that it will only be in the event of the interference of Russia or Austria that England will consent to depart from her determination to let Turkey meet the fate of all decayed nations.

THE blockade of the Kohat Pass still continues, and although a military expedition against the Afreedees who occupy it was talked of a short time ago nothing has been done yet. British troops are still sitting patiently at its Peshawur and Kohat ends, like dogs at a rat hole, and probably the Afreedees, from the heights above, are amusing themselves by watching the "energy" of the Punjab Government. The admirers of the Punjab Government policy of doing nothing with the Afreedees, who are continually shutting up the Kohat Pass when it pleases them to do so, beyond blockading them in their mountain homes, are now professing astonishment at the apparent equanimity with which the tribes endure their blockade, and endeavouring to explain it by a number of reasons, one of which is that in summer the Afreedees remove themselves to country quarters on the higher ranges of the mountains in Afreedee land. The delusions which the Punjab Government still entertains about the effectiveness of its "blockade policy" should surely have been dispelled by its experience with the Afreedees since 1849, when the British connection with the Kohat Pass commenced, consequent upon the annexation of the Peshawur and Kohat districts. Time after time the various tribes that have an interest in the Pass, or who, at all events, claim an interest in it,—the Bungash, the Jowakee Afreedees, the Adam Khel Afreedees, the Bazotee, Firoz Khel, Utman Khel, and Sipah Orakzaes, the Galee Adam Khel Afreedees, the Akhorwal, Hassan Khel, and Adam Khel Afreedees—have made solemn promises with the Punjab Government to keep the Pass open, to protect the road which runs through it, and to behave themselves; and time after time these promises have been answered by treachery, robbery, and murder. A short time ago we detailed the principal outrages which the Afreedees had committed between 1849 and 1870; how, immediately after the rascals had agreed for a certain annual payment to keep the Pass open, they set upon a band of sappers who were employed in making a road from Kohat to Kotal, which is on the Kohat or southern end of the Pass, and the beginning, strictly speaking of the defile, and cut them to pieces; how, twice in 1853, certain sections seized the Pass and fired upon British officers, wounding Major Coke, who had a narrow escape with his two orderlies; how, in 1854, the Pass was again plundered and made impassable; how, in 1855, the Basi Khel Afreedees committed robbery and murder at the Peshawur end of the Pass and attacked the camp of Lieutenant Hamilton, the Assistant Commissioner; how internal fights about a piece of land called Kalamsada disturbed the peace of the valley up to 1865, when once more the Pass had to be closed; and since the last named date the Afreedees have committed frequent outrages. With the exception of the proceedings of 1850, when, in revenge for the massacre of the sappers, Sir Charles Napier marched through the Pass from Peshawur to Kohat and destroyed four Afreedee villages in the Pass—a movement of which the Afreedees had almost as much reason to boast as the British troops, inasmuch as the latter were opposed at *every* step and had to fight their way back out of the Pass—the dealings of the Punjab Government have formed one continual record of weakness, and the present condition of affairs, when the Afreedees are quietly laughing at the ridiculous "masterly inactivity" of the British troops, is only another instance of the fact. Each time that the Afreedees have misbehaved themselves the Punjab Government has consented to make terms with them again, and it is remarkable that the Afreedees have always gained by their misdeeds, inasmuch as the price paid them to protect the Pass has been increased after each outrage. The first agreement entered into with the Afreedees (of the Galee Khel) stipulated that the road through the Pass should be kept open in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 5,700, of which Rs. 3,000 were to be paid to the Maliks and the remainder to guards distributed along the Pass. In 1870 the price paid to the Afreedees to perform the same service was nearly Rs. 15,000. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Afreedees have preferred breaking their promises to keeping them, for it is clear that they have always gained by it. The persistency with which the Punjab Government clings to its favourite plan of dealing with the Afreedees is astonishing, for in spite of the evidence of facts it chooses to hoodwink itself with fantastic hopes. Although the Pass has been rendered impassable by the Afreedees since the beginning of the year, if not longer, the utmost that the Punjab Government has done has been to prevent the Pass Afreedees from trading between Kohat and Peshawur by blockading the defile. As we have said, the admirers of this sort of diplomacy, are actually professing astonishment, because it has not been successful. Still, they are hopeful. One of its most enthusiastic admirers in the press writes, with a feeling of rare satisfaction with itself:—"But the Government, we understand, has not "been driven from its faith in the culinary pro"cess which Prince Bismarck referred to just "before the siege of Paris as likely to bring the "inhabitants of that city to a reasonable frame "of mind." To compare the celebrated determination of Prince Bismarck to let the Parisians stew in their own grease with the petty-piddling policy of the Punjab Government in dealing with the Afreedees, is amusingly absurd, and shows how highly the Punjab officials think of themselves as diplomatists. Gentlemen who could compare themselves with Bismarck, and their silly policy of sitting down at Fort Mackeson and Kohat to keep the Afeedees in their own home with the siege of Paris, are not likely to think themselves incapable of managing Sind affairs better than the Bombay Government; and hence, perhaps, a mystery is explained. It would be a waste of time to point out to gentlemen who are capable of deceiving themselves with a comparison between themselves and Prince Bismarck that the Afreedees are *not* "stewing in their own "grease." They are very comfortable, and if they pleased could permit the present state of matters to continue until the British sentinels were converted into moss covered fossils. In the Pass itself, they have a fine valley about ten miles long, and varying from a mile and a-half in breadth to 300 yards. Branching off the Pass there are numerous valleys, leading into other valleys, so that the Pass Afreedee need never have any difficulty in commencing a journey of several hundred miles. These valleys and the hills above them afford ample pasturage, and excellent ground for cereal crops. So far as Englishmen are acquainted with the Pass, they think there is a great want of water in the Pass, but it is well known that many springs exist which are known only to the Afreedees. We presume that long before the Punjab Government dreamed of their startling blockade manœuvre the Afreedees could live happily among their mountains when they pleased. That they can do so still the Punjab Government is now receiving practical demonstration. In short, it is high time the scales were falling off the eyes of the Punjab Government, for even though the Afreedees profess in the course of time to yield to its terms it will be simply not because they have been beaten but because they think they have done sufficient in the meantime to annoy the English people, because it pleases them, and because they know that they can close the Pass again whenever they please without loss of life or limb. They have hitherto broken every promise they have made, and there is no reason to suppose they will not do so again.

A few weeks ago a London paper asked what necessity there was for using the Kohat Pass, when it costs so much trouble and money to do so. There is a double reason for the necessity for our using the Kohat Pass. In the first place, the road through the Pass avoids a long and circuitous route between Peshawur and Kohat, the two most important military stations on the extreme north-western frontier of British India. In the next place, because, the British Government having for more than quarter of a century struggled to keep communications open between Kohat and Peshawur, it would have a very bad moral effect if it were now to retire. The Afreedees, who, with the Affghans, boast that Englishmen dare not enter their country without a powerful escort, would be able to exult over the fact that they had at last defeated the English, and there is no saying where such a cry would stop nor what evils it might eventually bring upon the head of the British Government. There are several alternative routes between Kohat and Peshawur, but they have all the disadvantage of being either too long or too dangerous. In 1850 an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a passage through the Jowakee Afreedees, whose territory juts into British territory on the east of the Kohat Pass; had it been successful, the Jowakees would probably have turned out as bad as their brethren in the Kohat Pass, while there is no comparison between the convenience of the two passes. There is a road over the Cheerat Hill from Peshawur, then round by Cuttack to Kohat; but though this road would have the advantage of being in British territory, it would be twice as long as the Kohat Pass road. This is the cumbersome road which must now be used for communications between Kohat Fort and Peshawur. It has frequently been pointed out how thoroughly unsatisfactory our present relations are with the Afreedees of the Kohat Pass. At any moment, our mails are in danger of being closed, and at any moment any military manœuvre which the British Government might contemplate making between the Kohat and the Peshawur districts could be prevented by the playful scoundrelsome of any Afreedees who may have become well acquainted with the force and value of the policy pursued towards them by the Punjab Government. It is urged that the Punjab Government's policy is very severely felt by the Afreedees, who feel acutely the loss of the gain they make by trading with British territory; but this is not an adequate punishment for falsehood and treachery—it is merely an inconvenience. It is also said that if vigorous measures were to be taken against the Afreedees in the Pass in order to impress them duly with a sense of British power and restore any *prestige* which may have been lost by the vacillating temporising policy pursued by the Punjab Government, it would be impossible to foretell what kind of a struggle the British Government might be drawn into. The villagers in the Kohat Pass might be supported by wild hordes pouring down from the adjoining hills or issuing out of the adjacent valleys; and the European force would find when enclosed within the defile that they had to meet a force not of a few hundred but of twenty thousand men. There is a great deal of truth in this, although, in consequence of the feuds that exist between the numerous Khels into which the Afreedees are divided, it is highly improbable that more men would gather in the Pass than three or four thousand. Meeting these people, and teaching them a lesson of which the father would tell the son in long after years, would furnish a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. It would be better than permanently guarding the defile with British troops, which would be a source alike of danger and expense; and better also than abandoning the Kohat Pass for ever, and adopting instead a circuitous route in British territory. This latter course is recommended by a number of men who have made the nations on our frontier their study; it is also upheld by those who are tired of seeing year after year the same smile of complacent folly sitting on the face of the Punjab Government as it resorts to its inevitable "blockade policy." But all these people seem to forget the dangerous moral effect which such a course would have. The Afreedees and Afghans alike would exult over the discomfiture of the wishes of the Englishman. But were they to be firmly met and punished they would not only have a higher opinion of a nation that at present, although conquerors of India, dare not permit an Englishman to step on Afreedee or Afghan soil, and they would, moreover, think it wisest to leave alone the highway between Kohat and Peshawur.

THE INFLUENCE OF LADIES IN THE SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice from your advertisement columns that the Committee of the "Breach Candy Swimming Bath" have decided to set apart the mornings of Wednesdays and Saturdays for the exclusive use of ladies. Now, I yield to no man in my admiration of the ladies and I am glad to know that they have so appreciated the advantages to be derived from seawater bathing as to put in a claim for a second day in the week, but surely the two days allotted by the Committee are the very worst that could have been chosen.

Wednesday is a High Court holiday and a day on which the limbs of the law have more time than any other in which to attend the bath, but of all days, Saturday is the one on which the public in general can most easily attend. During the monsoon it is in a great measure treated as a partial holiday by mercantile men, and entirely so by the schools, the result being that hitherto the attendance on Saturday mornings has been larger than any day except Sundays. I have seen as many as forty bathers in the bath between six and nine A. M. on a Saturday morning and all these are to be disappointed of their enjoyment for *seven* lady subscribers. Surely this is a little too much. If the ladies wish two days in the week, why not give them Tuesdays and Fridays? The former is a busy day in Court and the latter mail day, when few mercantile men can spare the time, but I think a better arrangement still would be to give the ladies one entire morning, say Tuesday, and two or three hours after 10 A. M. on two other days of the week. I suppose we are not yet sufficiently civilised to go in for the "social aquatics" proposed the other day by the Lahore correspondent of the *Pioneer*, or that might be a solution of the difficulty agreeable to all parties, but failing that I am sure either of my first proposals will give more general satisfaction than the arrangement promulgated by the Committee.

The Swimming Bath is a great success and ranks as one of the modern improvements of Bombay with the Tramway, Gymkhana and Victoria Gardens, and I think everything should be done to make it popular, bearing in mind that it was established for the *European public* and not for a select few. I am glad to hear that the subscriptions to meet the expense of paving the bottom and sides of the bath with white minton tiles already reach the respectable sum of Rs. 1,400. About Rs. 2,000 I believe will make the place a little paradise under the able hands of Mr. Rienzi Walton, and I hope to hear that some of our leading men have made up the remaining Rs. 600 in the course of the next few days. If they are not swimmers themselves let them think of the pleasure they can give at so small a cost to some of their less favoured brethren in this land of exile.—Yours, &c.

July 18. JOB BARNACLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 30TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Commander P. S. Tomlin, arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 5 P.M. from Suez with the English Mails of the 30th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr G F M Grant
Mr Lumsden
Capt and Mrs C M Beynon
Capt and Mrs Pollock
Mr Bedford
Mr Beresford
Mr Sc.abjee Edr.jee.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H Prinsep
Genl Hardinge
Mr Josepha
Major T Wakefield
Mr E C Morgan
Mr J McGregor
Mr J W Chisholm
Mrs Gamble
Col and Mrs Playfair
Mr and Mrs Banyard
Mr J A Bourdillon
Mr and Mrs Watson
Major W E M Holroyd.

ADEN.—Thirteen native deck passengers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 30TH JUNE.

PUBLIC interest is almost entirely engrossed in the attitude of Servia. We have it on the authority of Lord Derby that there is little hope of war being averted, and before the day is over we may hear of the commencement of hostilities. This indicates another change in the aspect of the Eastern Question. A week ago it seemed that the Prince of Montenegro had severed his connection with the Herzegovinians as their confidential adviser, and as the "go-between" them and the Great Powers; and there appeared also a prospect of the differences between Servia and Turkey being settled by the mission of Cristics to Constantinople. But on the 24th or the 25th we heard that Cristics had been recalled before he had got well on the way, and Vienna news that was apparently reliable indicated that the Prince of Montenegro having received promises of concessions from the Porte was not in a mood for joining the Prince of Servia. If, however, Servia draws the sword, and Prince Milan has already placed himself at the head of the troops, it is difficult to imagine that such a warlike race as the Montenegrins can be restrained from joining in the struggle, and the Herzegovinians, who have evidently been playing a waiting game since the new Sultan came to the throne, will once more resume active hostilities. The practical issue of the conflict will then be, who shall rule north of the Balkan?

The first question that most of your readers will doubtless ask when to-day's news is placed before them will probably be—What are the Servians fighting for? They enjoy a greater amount of independence than the Khedive of Egypt, they have their own ruler and their own laws, and an excellent little army of close upon 100,000 fighting men. True, they pay tribute to the Osmanli, and, what is not at all unusual, they are behind hand with their contributions. In order to describe what the Servians are aiming at, we must go back a little in the history of the recent Turkish difficulties. When the revolt broke out in Herzegovina the Servians on the one side and the Montenegrins on the other were inspired by hopes of securing advantage to themselves at the expense of Turkey. They sympathised with the insurgents, they contributed many volunteers to their ranks and were willing tools in the hands of Austria and Russia to harrass the Turkish policy. Ever since Servia won her present autonomy, she has been under the patronage of Russia, and to this day the Serb invariably raises his hat at the mention of the word "Czar." As the insurrection progressed, it became evident that Servia, backed by the influence of her powerful patron, was being prepared to join bodily in the conflict, with the object of carrying out the great Slavic idea of securing an independent State north of the Balkan. Amidst the many conflicting theories of its constitution it is difficult to say how this State was to be constructed, but there seemed to be a prevalent notion that Montenegro might take Herzegovina, and Bosnia be added to Servia. This latter idea is evidently animating Prince Milan at the present moment. Another opinion among the Slavs was, that all to be sought for was to throw off the Turkish yoke, and give independent administrations to Bosnia and Herzegovina. For months past Russian agents, with the connivance of their Government, have been hard at work in Servia and in all the Christian States, preaching war to the Turk. In Servia public opinion readily responded to these influences. The troops were called out to watch the frontier, professedly in the discharge of an international duty, but virtually to satisfy the warlike feeling of the people. The Servian Government from the first day of their election were utterly helpless to restrain the public sentiment, and under the pretence of preparing for the annual training the militia were called out, and concentrated in the best position for future requirements. Indeed, it was evident that up to the death of Abdul Aziz the Servians were preparing to seize the first opportunity for making war upon Turkey, and were anticipating that an opportunity would come with the presentation of the Berlin Memorandum. Servia was the weapon which Russia held almost undisguisedly at the throat of the Turk when the former made her demands either through Ignatieff at Constantinople, or jointly with the Great Powers. Relying upon Russia, the Servians advanced their position and made such wide preparations for war, that when English policy and the deposition of the Sultan put a new face upon the Eastern Question, Servia found it impossible to recede, Montenegro yielded to outward influences, and it is also added to promises of concessions by the Turkish Government, but the young Prince Milan and his Government dared not to fly in the face of their own people. The Serbs had slipped through their fingers, and neither the protestations of England, of Germany, of Austria, of Russia (that is official Russia) would induce Servia to hold back. At one time, when the Belgrade Government thought of sending Cristics to Constantinople to ask for a concession of territory, in order to satisfy the Servian people, and to give the Government an appearance of having achieved a success, it almost seemed that Servia would disband her army. This hope was strengthened by the circumstance of news reaching us almost simultaneously that Montenegro was more pacific. But ten days or a week ago a change came over these prospects. The popular voice in Servia is hurrying the Government into war, and there is every prospect that Montenegro as well as Bosnia and Herzegovina will be swept along with the torrent. In the face of Russian explanations and the undoubted disapproval of the Czar, it would be unjust to say that the present crisis should be laid at the door of the Russian Government. Largely, no doubt, it is the result of a Russian propaganda, backed by private enterprise which the Government has not attempted to stamp out, however much it may have pretended to check it. This circumstance raises the suspicion that Servia is not so single-handed in this matter as she appears. It is openly asserted that Russia has made a promise to her that be the result of this conflict what it may, the Serbs shall not lose one inch of territory. This, no doubt, will come to pass, but nobody believes that any actual bargain has been made upon the subject. Servia counts upon the Slavophil influence in Russia and within the Russian Government to at least secure such a result, if not an actual interference by force of arms.

And we here come to a new point for consideration. Can this struggle be kept within a ring fence, or will the Great Powers take part in it. I have very little hesitation in believing that in the earlier stages of the conflict Turkey will be left alone. To begin with Germany it is perfectly evident that she desires to be at peace. She would no doubt oppose any aggrandisement on the part of Russia, but she knows that other Powers are more concerned than she in preventing such a result, and it will be time enough for her to move when they do. Austria, or rather the Hungarian section which is now in the ascendant, would be so strongly opposed to the creation of a new Slavonic State, that if disaster to the Servian arms induced Russia to interfere actively on behalf of the Slavic cause, we might almost count upon the certainty of Austria taking the field also under the treaty of 1856 in order to protect the integrity of the Empire. England would most likely do the same. The closing words of Lord Derby's speech on Monday last indicate plainly what the Government would not do in certain contingencies, and putting his view conversely it is easy to see what would be their policy in certain other contingencies. He told us that the Cabinet had interpreted their treaty obligations as not requiring them to interfere in any internal strife which might afflict the Ottoman Empire, but it was not difficult to understand that if any outside power took up arms against the Turk, then would be the time for England to draw the sword. If Russia enters the conflict she must do so purely out of zeal for the Servian cause, for Germany will prevent her securing any increased territory for herself. Will she regard that cause as of sufficient value to justify her in provoking an alliance between Turkey, England, and Austria? Many persons cling to the belief that no such consequences will happen, and farther, that if the Servians are at all successful there will be no need for such open interference by Russia as shall require the notice, or provoke the action of the other Powers.

In regard to our own Government they are, I believe, perfectly prepared to fulfil their treaty obligations. A small section of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Disraeli, is prepared to regard those treaty obligations as extending to the internal peace of Turkey if it should be satisfactorily proved that an outside power is encouraging disturbances within the Empire. This bellicose view would soon find a pretext for invol

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, 18TH JULY.

The Deutsche Bank has been authorized to deny the reports that there have been large sales of the stock of silver held by Germany, the available stock is stated as being under £400,000 with a probable eventual surplus of £7,500,000.

OBITUARY.—Major General Henry J. Barr, Bombay S. C.; Lieutenant General Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 17TH JULY, APT.

The Agricultural Bureau reports the condition of the American cotton to be healthy.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo, via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 17TH JULY; APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95¼

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106½

The sum of £370,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—European.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 18TH JULY, 2-55 P.M.

Mail steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—18TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather showiry, wind S. W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 1 inch 20 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather equally, wind S. W. 4 to 6, thermometer 82, barometer 29·90. Fall of rain 51 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., N. W., S. W., thermometer max. 77, min. 76. Fall of rain 1 inch 41 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W.; thermometer 94, barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. in gusts, thermometer 85. Fall of 75 cents.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent all round.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Bolarum on the 10th instant, informs a Madras paper that cholera has broken out in that station, and that it is raging to a great extent in the bazaars.

A CONTEMPORARY tells us that the artist known in Calcutta as "Caro" has gone to Servia to make sketches for the *Illustrated London News*. It is to be hoped that he will be more successful than he was in his sketches for the *Royal Tourist*.

ROBERTS, junior, the English billiard champion, has arrived in Australia, and, in the two pintches he has already played with the two best professional players, giving one 400 in a 1,000, and the other 350 in 750, he won both matches by many more than the points given.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—It is stated that such is the present state of the Army Medical Department, owing to the growing deficiency of medical officers, that leave of absence in several of the home districts has been peremptorily stopped, and that at Woolwich every medical officer has extra duties imposed upon him.

THE *Scotsman* of the 30th June says the late Mr. James Baird has left £200,000 to the Church of Scotland, and £20,000 each to the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He has also left funds to endow two chairs in Glasgow University, to be called respectively the Baird Chair of Architecture and the Baird Chair of Geology. Munificent bequests have also been left to charities in the west of Scotland, and large funds to establish popular lectureships in natural science.

WE should, probably, remind our readers that Nowroz Khan, about whose movements some telegrams have lately been published in our columns, is the uncle and father-in-law of the Ameer's rebellious son Yakoob Khan, and the brother of Bahram Khan, who assassinated Major MacDonald in the vicinity of the British fort of Michnie on the Peshawur border. The Ameer has offered Rs. 33,000 to the Bajouries to induce them to deliver up the refugee Sirdar.

THE survey of the s. s. Alabama is, we believe, going on, and it is not improbable she may be ready to proceed to sea again on Friday next. Experienced persons have thought that the cause of leakage will be found in the glands of ship, which are, we believe, at the point where the screw leaves the ship, and are intended to prevent water from coming in at that spot. If this be the case she will go into dock. The survey will, however, explain the cause of the ship's troubles.

WE read in a contemporary that Mr. Margary's Journal and Letters, which are announced for speedy publication by Messrs. Macmillan, will be supplemented by a valuable Epilogue from the pen of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., treating fully the question of our commercial and political relations with China. The volume will also contain a map of the country traversed by Mr. Margary, much of which will be new to geographers. The last of Mr. Margary's letters was, if we mistake not, written only two or three days before his murder.

LORD NORTHBROOK was entertained on Wednesday night, 28th June by a number of persona friends at a banquet in Grosvenor House in celebration of his return from India. The Duke of Westminster placed his picture gallery at the disposal of Lord Northbrook's friends for the entertainment. Covers were laid for sixty-eight, and among the company were the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Westminster, the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Granville, Lord Grey, Lord Cowper, Lord Kimberley, Lord Halifax, Lord Cardwell, Lord Enfield, Lord Carlingford, Lord Emly, Lord Wolverton, Sir George Grey, Mr. Ward Hunt, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Childers, Mr. Dodson, and Sir Bartle Frere.

THE Senior Magistrate has come to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case made out on the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. William Moylan, Government Inspector of Boilers, against Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria, the Chairman of the Fort Press Company, who was accordingly committed to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. At the hearing of the case yesterday, one more witness was examined for the prosecution, after which Mr. Purcell addressed the Court at some length, asking the Magistrate to dismiss the case. Defendant was bailed in his own recognisances for Rs. 5,000, and has reserved his defence for the High Court.

THERE are in Madras, amongst the Soonnee sect of the Mahomedans, some very bigoted men who assemble at the Triplicane High Mosque, and preach against all other Soonnees or other Mahomedans who happen to differ from them on points of doctrine. The manner of these preachers is said to be so offensive that the people preached at are provoked to commit a breach of the peace. Not long ago, a case was tried in the Police Court at Egmore, in which the assault complained of originated from the cause above alluded to. A few days ago, some members of the Shea sect reported one of these preachers to the Commissioner of Police for the strong language made use of by him towards them.

FROM the accounts of the Trade and Navigation of British India for the first two months of the current financial year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, we see that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 6,01,53,297, as against Rs. 5,92,70,423, and that of exports Rs. 11,98,83,390, as against Rs. 13,30,36,572. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,97,98,103, (of which Rs. 17 were on Government account), as against Rs. 67,00,506, and that of treasure exported Rs. 46,71,151, as against Rs. 8,27,028. The gross amount of import duty collected was Rs. 56,57,937, as against Rs. 56,14,219, and of export duty collected Rs. 11,95,685, as against Rs. 20,28,124.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegram from Simla, July 15:—"The Viceroy has addressed a letter through the Home Department to the Government of the North-West, censuring that Government, and also the High Court of the North-West, and Mr. Leeds, Joint Magistrate of Agra, in reference to the case Regina *versus* Fuller. Mr. Fuller, a pleader, struck a syce, and knocked him down for some neglect of duty. The syce died, having an enlarged spleen, but Mr. Fuller was only sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30. The Governor-General is much displeased with Mr. Leeds for failing to understand his magisterial duty, with the High Court for neglecting to enhance the sentence, and with the local Government for not taking the matter up till desired to do so by the Government of India."

THE death is announced in the English papers, in his fifty-fifth year, of Major-General Johnstone, formerly of the Bombay Infantry. He was present at the battles of Meanee and Hyderabad under Sir Charles Napier, and was afterwards appointed Deputy-Collector and Magistrate at Kurrachee, where he continued to serve in the Judicial Department till the Mutiny, when, under the orders of the Commissioner of Sind, he raised a Belooch battalion, with which he took the field, and was present at the Nuggar Parkur fight. After the Mutiny he joined the Staff Corps, and was appointed commandant of his old regiment, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, which he continued to command till he returned to Europe on account of failing health. He became full colonel in 1866, and in April, 1875, he retired, when he received a step of promotion to the rank of Major-General.

THE "special information" which used to be obtained by the *Pioneer*, the result, as that paper stated, of "judicious profusion" on its part, is said to be confined under the new Viceroy's rule to the publishing of news which has closer relation to millinery than public affairs; and it is owing to this sudden drying up of "judicious profusion" sources that the *Pioneer* was able lately to make the stirring announcement that Lady Lytton wished the ladies to wear trains in future on State occasions. No orders, instructions or intimations having been published, some doubt exists as to the correctness of the *Pioneer's* millinery news; the fall in exchange may have induced a change of fashion at the Viceroy's Court. Many would be glad to learn that the Viceroy's policy had put a stop to the losses occasioned by the continued fall in the value of silver.

FROM telegrams published both here and in Madras we learn that the youthful ritualistic Bishop of Colombo has suspended the licenses of the Church Missionaries in the Island, some of whom had been working there before he was born, and he has decided to take, under his own charge, the hitherto unsectarian mission to Tamil coolies. Great opposition is evinced in consequence. Voluntary support will be withdrawn, and possibly a free Episcopal Church commenced. If the ritualistic Bishop of Bombay should make a similar attempt in his diocese, great will be the indignation felt and expressed. It is, however, extremely improbable that the paternal Government, either of Bombay or India, would permit such a gratuitous insult to the Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, for it is they who are meant, doubtless, by "Church Missionaries."

THERE is nothing new under the sun, so the spiritualists have only, probably, found some old superstition which they have dressed in modern clothes. The following account of the invocation of the spirits of the departed is from a Bangalore paper:—"Every Coorg family offers a sacrifice to its departed ancestors once a year. It consists of a cock offered upon a stone devoted to the Karanas or heads of families. Another sacrifice, named Kola, is annually performed, this is connected with devil dancing. At these Kolas, the Coorgs beat drums and sing verses in commemoration of their ancestors. Those who are to be possessed by the spirits wear masks and buckle on swords. As they sing of their deceased relation, his spirit seizes them and they speak as his mouth pieces. To each spirit a sacrifice is offered of a cock and a bottle of spirits, which his representative drinks, in order to fortify himself for future exertion during the night."

Indian Public Opinion is responsible for the statement made in the following extract:—"Constant complaints have reached us from time to time, since the appointment of Mr. Gulliver to officiate as Principal of Bishop Cotton's School, of the want of discipline, good manners and good morals of that important institution. The boys, we are told, are dirty and slovenly in their appearance. With manners about which the less said the better; while their morals are the talk of Simla and a disgrace to the school. In a large public institution like Bishop Cotton's School, where so many boys of all ages are crowded together, something else is required than a guarantee that their minds shall be filled with so much or so little book learning, and that something is apparently very much neglected. Discipline, cleanliness, and moral supervision are required, and if the Principal is too much occupied with other duties to look after these details, some of the under masters and the sergeants should be held responsible for them."

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th June it was announced that a letter had been received from the Foreign Office stating that a grant of £3,000 had been made to the society in aid of the expenses of the Cameron expedition. A letter was read from the Foreign Office giving a summary of information which had reached the Government in regard to the movements of Colonel Gordon and the results of his recent expedition to the neighbourhood of Lakes Victoria and Albert, in Central Africa. All the territories surrounding the Victoria and Albert lakes have been annexed to Egypt; and Colonel Gordon is said to have expressed the hope that in a year or two the means of communication between the different stations which he has established would be sufficiently secure to allow both merchants and travellers to traverse the country in perfect safety. Colonel Grant said there seemed to be now a good prospect that ere long the Albert and Victoria lakes would be included in the lists of Cook's tours.

THE general meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris on Tuesday, the 27th June. The report of M. de Lesseps stated that a dividend would be paid of 1 f. 88 c. per share. During the past year 1,494 vessels, with an actual tonnage of 2,940,708, had passed through the canal. The total receipts had been 30,827,194f., and the expenditure, including all charges, 29,727,047f., showing a profit of 1,100,147f. Negotiations were still going on with the British Government for the settlement of the question of the tariff of dues. M. de Lesseps explained the circumstances under which the Khedive's interest in the canal was purchased by the British Government, and, referring to the little foreign encouragement given to the canal, hinted that the opposition shown by foreign Powers was the main cause of the difficulties which arose between the Khedive and the Canal Company some years ago. Mr. Disraeli, he declared, was the only man who had shown himself able to appreciate the situation. On the motion of the chairman, Colonel Stokes, Mr. Rivers Wilson and Mr. E. J. Standen were added to the board of management as the representatives of the English shareholders.

WE copied from the Calcutta *Statesman* the other day the plan adopted to keep occupied the seats on the bench of the High Court, Calcutta. Our contemporary gives the following as the correct order of the arrangements that have been made and he adds a few words on the effect of them:—"When noticing lately the changes impending in the High Court Bench, we made a mistake as to the precise number of the judges, which it is as well to correct. The true position is this. On Mr. Phear's retirement, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Glover being absent, there will be but nine judges in all on the Bench, including the Chief Justice. If Mr. Glover returns before the holidays, there will be ten from the date of his return; and after the holidays, when Mr. Jackson will have returned, there will still be but eleven, instead of twelve, unless Mr. Phear's sucessor has arrived. There is therefore a certainty of two judges being short up to the holidays, and of three unless Mr. Glover returns. Even after the holidays, we have no assurance that the Bench will possess its full complement of judges. This petty economy is most irritating, when applied to such important interests. And the Government action is as personally inconsiderate to Mr. McDonell, as it is mischievous to public interests. Mr. McDonell received, we understand, a single week's notice of this change with the result of leaving the Court under-handed, that we may effect a paltry saving of perhaps Rs. 3,000."

THE report is published of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association for 1875-76. The Society has this year seventy-three branch societies and 8,217 members, composed of 7,405 men and 812 women and children, as against 62 societies with a membership of 6,242 in the previous year. The highest number returned by any one regiment was 455 members in the 14th Regt.; while the 66th has never had less than 301 during the year. Several of the societies have had very trying marches during the cold season, and the teetotallers, as the report says, "can march just as well, and a great deal better, without the aid of a stimulant." The 51st had one of the longest marches this season from Fyzabad to Peshawur, and on the line of march they took their part in the Delhi Camp of Exercise. They left Fyzabad with 50 members and entered Peshawur with 90. "The march, instead of breaking up the Society, was the means of proving to the non-abstainers the advantages of abstinence to such a degree that 40 joined their ranks before arriving at Peshawur. Another Society took part in the Perak Expedition, the 3rd Buffs, and while several broke their pledges, about 20 men remained firm, and held out under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Among the abstainers two deaths occurred, but not one has been invalided since their return through sickness contracted in Perak. The movement is becoming general in the army, and Mr. Gregson's labours have been favourably noticed in high quarters.

THE following account of a remarkable feat in walking by a lady in Australia is taken from a letter from that part of the world to a Calcutta contemporary:—

The unparalleled feat of a lady walking 100 miles in less than a period of 24 hours was accomplished by Mrs. J. L. Wiltshire, of the City-hall, Auckland, between half-past 8 o'clock on Friday evening and 20 minutes past 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The fair *pedestrienne* finished her first 25 miles by 25 minutes past 1 A. M. on Saturday morning, or in a period of four hours and 55 minutes. She then retired for 25 minutes, resuming her performance at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock, and completed the second 25 miles at 7 o'clock A. M.; time, five hours and 10 minutes. After an interval of 30 minutes, Mrs. Wiltshire made another start, and travelled the third 25 miles by 1 P. M. Saturday afternoon; time, five hours and a half. At half-past 6 P. M. she had accomplished 97½ miles of her journey, doing 22½ miles in five hours and a half. Mrs. Wiltshire then stopped for 55 minutes, and at 25 minutes past 7 she again appeared on the course, to go through the remaining 2½ miles. These, and three laps (equal to 93.880 ths of a mile in addition), were completed at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, and within 20 minutes of the prescribed time. After completing the first 25 miles, Mrs. Wiltshire began to feel somewhat stiff, but persevered bravely with her self-imposed task. About mid-day on Saturday, she must have been severely tried, but neither at this time, nor at any subsequent part of the feat, did she waver in her resolution to accomplish what she had undertaken. One or two ladies and gentlemen in the afternoon and evening occasionally took it in turn, to lend her the assistance of an arm, but as may be imagined, the support was more of a cheering nature than of much physical assistance. Indeed, it seems that she scarcely used the help so kindly rendered. Between half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening and the conclusion of the feat, the large hall was literally crowded, and the greatest excitement was manifested to see if the "little lady" would be able to finish the hundred miles in the time. The Volunteer Artillery Band performed with much spirit all this time, and the constant clapping of hands and waving of hats and handkerchiefs all round the hall as Mrs. Wiltshire successively appeared at each corner culminated, at the last few rounds, into a perfect *furore* of excitement. The band had struck up "See the conquering hero comes," and Mrs. Wiltshire retired to the last notes of that appropriate air, amid deafening applause from the audience. The average of Mrs. Wiltshire's plucky performance of walking 100 miles in 21 hours and 50 minutes gives one mile to every 13 minutes 6 seconds.

THE Lahore paper publishes a paragraph, which we subjoin, in which is narrated an incident in the life of Major Goad who is an important person at Simla. *Indian Public Opinion* says:—"We have been favoured with a remarkable letter from Major Goad at Simla, in which he complains that both the Lady Laura FitzClarence and he were excluded from the railway platform and ball on the ever memorable occasion of the Royal visit to our Provincial Capital. Major Goad is wroth with the local magnates. He says that 'he was refused a ticket for a member of his family (an adopted daughter) who is the Lady FitzClarence, than whom no higher-minded and strictly correct lady exists;' that nevertheless, accompanied by the lady, he did go to the ball; that the lady was the 'highest by birth, education and rectitude of conduct; the best dressed, most elegant and ladylike in manner and conversation; that the Prince of Wales on being asked if the presence of the lady (who is His Royal Highness' first cousin) at the ball was objectionable, remarked certainly not, let her stay by all means.' Major Goad further complains that the stewards of the ball have refused to refund his subscription and pay the money over to our worthy Chaplain as a commendable contribution towards the building fund of the New Church at Lahore. We are sorry that we are unable to publish Major Goad's letter *in extenso*, as the language used in it is much too strong; but we shall be most happy to give place to any communication, couched in more temperate language, with which he may honour us. At the same time it is manifest that Major Goad's claim to the refund of his money is incontestible on any justifiable grounds; and we are in hopes that the Ball Committee will see the point at issue in this light, and devote it to the laudable object towards which the Major desires to contribute it in the public spirit evinced by his liberal gift to the Church funds."

THE *Madras Times* tells the following tale:—"In the month of May 1873, a man, calling himself the Nawab Abid Ali Khan Bahadur of the Carnatic, called on the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with letters from the Honorable H. B. Ellis, Captain Baring and others, and solicited an interview with His Excellency the Governor. This was accorded, and Abid Ali then pressed for accommodation in the Governor's house, and stated that in Bengal he had resided with the Lieutenant-Governor. This was refused. The Private Secretary was asked by Abid Ali to give him letters of introduction to the British Residents at Hyderabad, and at Baroda, the Political Agent at Kattywar and other officers. As the letters he brought from Simla were friendly, his request was acceded to, but, unknown to the Private Secretary, Abid Ali obtained other letters of recommendation from the Members of Council and other high officials. When Abid Ali went to Baroda, his high and numerous letters of recommendation and his representations induced the Resident to offer him the hospitality of the Residency for the first day, after which His Highness the Gaekwar lent him a bungalow. A durbar was given in his honour, and he received large presents. It afterwards turned out that Abid Ali made improper use of the letters of recommendation he had received, and that by false representations, he had imposed upon a great number of people at various places and induced them to give him money which he never repaid. On his conduct, which disgusted all respectable Mahomedans, becoming known to the Government of Bombay, the circumstances were brought to the notice of the Government of Madras, and the Bombay Government have resolved to treat no Madras natives of position with the consideration to which their alleged rank might entitle them, unless they bring credentials from one of the Secretaries to the Government of the Presidency to which they belong. It would appear that the same man is now again going about the Madras Presidency endeavouring to obtain letters of introduction from officials to Zemindars and Rajahs."

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In considering the introduction of gold as a currency it is essential to bear in mind the advantage India possesses for the attainment of this object in being always the creditor of other countries; it is on this account that she is so easily the mistress of her own currency and can consult her own wishes in a great measure independent of others. No other country in the world, so far as I know, can so easily introduce a new currency as India. The balance of trade is always in her favour, and in all reasonable probability will remain so. In past years there has been no exception to this, and the same circumstances which have caused it in the past will continue in the future.

The country is an agricultural one supplying produce for other countries, and in some products having a monopoly; on the other hand the country is poor and frugal, and in return for her products wants only the cheapest articles; luxuries are not appreciated and will not be indulged in. We therefore send away a large amount of produce and ask for but little in return; vessels leave our ports loaded to the full and return partly loaded or in ballast. We never see the time here when vessels come in with crowded cargoes and go back to Europe half empty; but it is not an uncommon thing to have them leave England half empty, returning with full cargoes; though at certain seasons they may be transfered from one Indian port to another for those cargoes. Here is the great advantage we possess over most if not all other countries, and this enables us, I believe, to introduce gold without any of the great inconveniences, which have and must attend its introduction elsewhere.

My plan is a simple one: I would on a certain day cease coining silver and make gold a legal tender; the gold coined should be the sovereign, and if the value of silver in proportion to gold be not altered in other countries, the relative value should be, nominally, ten rupees to a sovereign though they would not be interchangeable for some years or until sufficient silver had been demonetized. To raise its value proportionately, I would enact that from the same date the Opium Revenue and all Import Duties should be paid in gold.

By this plan the balance of our trade, which other countries must pay us every year, must come to us in gold without any disturbance to the markets at home; the gold in the country estimated now on good authority at 120 millions sterling will remain here, and the Government will gradually lay up a stock of gold to enable it ultimately to get rid of silver as a standard of currency, should that afterwards be deemed advisable. I have no doubt that it will not only be advisable but necessary.

In consequence of the stoppage of the coining of silver, Exchange would at once rise, as the Banks would have only Government bills and gold to choose between to bring back the balance of our trade. Government, whose interests are in a measure bound up with trade, would advance its rates for its bills slowly so as not to derange trade until ultimately its bills reached the value of gold.

I would not now demonetize silver, a course generally proposed by the advocates of a gold currency, a course involving a large expenditure of money. I do not think this necessary, at least at present. So soon as the mints stop coining rupees, their value will begin to rise; any excess over the amount needed for the circulation of the country will be gradually absorbed for other purposes, and only the currency required in the country will remain in circulation. And in this connection it must be borne in mind that this country will always require a very much larger amount of subsidiary coinage than is necessary in other countries; the inhabitants are very poor, thousands have probably never seen a silver coin of any kind in their lives, and many thousands have never seen so large a coin as a rupee; the smallest gold coin would be too large in value for the common transactions of the masses of the people, and we must therefore always have in circulation a comparatively large quantity of silver coin.

My proposition is, therefore, to have a double standard at first coining gold but refusing to coin silver, as is now the case in France. At first, of course, it would be a double standard only in name as it would take time to absorb the amount of coined silver in the country to bring its value relatively up to gold. But this would gradually be done, while gold would become the standard for the foreign business of the country, as our balance of trade could only come to us in that metal. It seems to me that by this plan gold would flow gradually but easily and naturally into the country with but little inconvenience to any one and without expense to Government.

It will be asked why I propose that any duties should be paid in gold, and if so, why Opium and Import Duties are selected.

In reply I say that for a time some pressure must be brought by Government to bring gold to the country and to keep it here, and the plan I propose seems the simplest way to do it. The payment of these duties in gold will have these advantages:—

Firstly,—as stated above, it will create a demand for gold and keep it in the country.

Secondly,—It will enable Government in the event if a comparative decrease in exports or increase in imports to remit gold instead of selling its bills, and thus prevent disturbance of trade.

Thirdly.—It will enable Government by paying away its reserve of silver and keeping the gold, to lay up gradually a stock of that metal upon which gold notes may be issued for circulation and thus to draw closer to a gold currency.

I have suggested Opium Duty and Import Duties to be paid in gold because there is no other available tax for this purpose. The Land Revenue, 21 millions, is paid in silver, I understand, by special agreement and cannot be changed without breach of faith on the part of Government; it must therefore be left untouched as a vitiated currency is better than a violated engagement; Excise on drugs and spirits, 2¼ millions, is, so far as I can learn, paid in small silver, and it would be impossible to get such small amounts paid in gold; Salt, 6 millions, could not stand the necessary increase without causing great dissatisfaction; Stamps, 2¾ millions, are chiefly collected in too small sums to admit of gold; the other sources of revenue are too small to make it worth while changing the currency in which they are paid. The revenue from Opium can easily be paid in gold; and no one will take objection to payment of duty on imports in gold to carry out a scheme which will relieve the import trade gradually of the tax of 30 per cent, which the present Exchange lays upon it.

The increased cost of the duty on imports would be but trifling even at first, while the present rate of Exchange is an insurmountable obstruction to the import trade. Even at present rates it would only add 2½ per cent. to the duty itself, making it amount to 6½ per cent. instead of 5 per cent.; while the stoppage of the coining of silver would probably advance Exchange at once sufficiently to more than make up the whole duty. If the result I claim would be brought about by my proposal, the importers would be large gainers.

While, therefore, our trade remains in its present condition with a large excess of exports over imports, and I see no reason why this should not continue, we would be relieved of the danger, which other countries encounter in changing their currency, of the new gold being bought up and sent out of the country; the currency will be always in the other direction and bring gold to us.

Further, if we are to have a gold currency the longer we put it off the more difficult it probably will be; the United States will soon return to a gold currency, and it is very doubtful if France and the other States of the Latin Confederation can long rest on their present basis. It is but a few years since England and Portugal were the only countries having gold currencies, but one by one others are following in their steps.

The plan I suggest would, so far as I can see, gradually introduce gold and put India in a position to let her silver currency gradually demonetize itself until gold has established itself without expense and with but little inconvenience. If ultimately it should be found necessary to buy up a portion of the silver currency and replace it with gold, the Government will be in a position to do it, having a stock of gold in hand and having been freed from the yearly debt the loss by Exchange would have caused.

I have seen the evils of a depreciated currency in the United States; I have heard many times the same arguments brought against a return to gold there that are now daily brought against any action to give us a stable currency here; and I have but little hope, as human nature is the same everywhere, that anything more will be done here than has been done in the States; it is so easy to pick flaws in any scheme, so easy to sit still and let things take their course.

Still if nothing be done to give us a sound currency, a thorough discussion of the subject must be of advantage indirectly, and it was to assist in opening up the discussion that I replied to "D. G.'s" letter and have since suggested schemes for a temporary duty on silver and a gradual introduction of a gold currency. I shall be only gratified to see my proposals pulled to pieces if they only help to bring about a thorough ventilation of the whole subject.—

Yours, &c.,
GEO. A. KITTREDGE.
July 18.

THE LATE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT PANCHGUNNY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to say a final word with reference to Dr. Mackenzie's letter which appeared in your issue of the 12th instant, and in which he says my letter of the 7th should be "corrected," in the interests of the Panchgunny School and of Mr. and Mrs. Brierley who conduct it. I am at a loss to know what there was in it to *correct*, or what the Doctor has *corrected* after all, for the statements I sent you were true, as far as the outbreak of cholera in the school was concerned, and are confirmed by his letter. The Doctor has *added* his opinion as to the *origin* of the fatal visitation certainly, but the value of that opinion is questioned by many.

So many rumours were afloat regarding the cholera *as it occurred in the school, and as it affected the boys of it*, that I sent you my letter with no other motive than the very good one which seems to have moved Dr. Mackenzie to answer it—viz., that of seeing "pure justice" done to Mr. and Mrs. Brierley. As to the origin of the outbreak, or how and when it was brought to Panchgunny, I never attempted to enlighten you, for *no one*, as far as I am able to judge, could positively say how it did originate. It was the opinion of many here, as well as of myself, that Mrs. Mackenzie's hamal brought it up, but many others were of opinion that *he did not*, seeing that a week or nine days elapsed between his death and the illness of the woman servant at the school, and that although he had very little intercourse with the school servants, they were attacked before his own fellow servants with whom he had lived and among whom he died.

No one can possibly wish for "pure justice" to Mr. and Mrs. Brierley more than I do. I was a frequent visitor at the school, and was always highly pleased with the very judicious and effective manner in which it was conducted by them.

Panchgunny, 15th July. A RESIDENT.

THE CONDITION OF THE S. S. STATE OF ALABAMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This ship, which is reported to have been thoroughly examined before leaving this port, was not thoroughly examined as it is impossible to examine the hull of a ship thoroughly without her being put into a graving dock.

The vessel left the port as stated on Friday morning last, and was put back by the commander at the request of the passengers and crew as the pumps refused to do their duty shortly after leaving the port, not on account of any foul play being used by the engineers or firemen, but on account of the bilges not being properly cleaned before leaving here. The ship is not seaworthy as is now evident, and if the crew and passengers had not persuaded the captain to put the ship about and again make for Bombay, the vessel would most likely be now either on a lee shore or drifting very fast towards it, as 24 hours after we arrived here, should we have been at sea, the water would have gained to such an extent that it would have been utterly impossible to keep the fires lit, and I have no doubt both vessel and all on board would have been lost.

The reason made by the captain as to the supposed foul play being used is not only false but very unreasonable, and any one who understands the duty of engineers and firemen would consider that the men had quite enough to do to put the coals in the furnaces without putting themselves to the trouble to carry them from the bunkers to the engine room.

The vessel in the ship knocked off duty, but certainly should the captain not have put the ship about, I think it would then have been nigh time to have looked after our lives.

There is a remark also made that the crew or part of the crew would prefer a sojourn in Bombay than encounter the heavy "monsoon" outside this harbour. The "heavy monsoon" weather I may state is a mere "puff" to the gales which, I have no doubt, nearly all on board have encountered while crossing the well known Western Ocean.

The facts are these. The ship is leaky, and her bilges fore and aft more or less dirty, and therefore on that account I consider no vessel quite seaworthy and unfit to proceed on her voyage in safety, without being thoroughly overhauled in a graving dock.—Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE CREW.

S. S. State of Alabama, Bombay 18th July.

*** A thorough overhaul of the ship being about to take place, it will soon be put beyond a doubt whether or not the allegations contained in the above letter are correct. We might repeat that from the way coal and ashes were found in the bilges it seems impossible to believe that these obstructions could have found their way into the bilges without human agency; but as the case will be tried in a few days we shall refrain from saying anything more on the subject.—ED. *B.G.*

BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.—Owing to a pressure on our space by reason of the arrival of the overland mails, we have been compelled to hold over our reports of some local matters.

CHOLERA AT NASSICK.—We are sorry to hear that cholera has appeared in Nassick. The able and energetic Collector, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, has, however, adopted prompt measures to stop its dire progress, and we hope in a few days to be able to present our readers with a clean bill of health of Nassick town. The fall of rain has been opportune.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Gopall Essoo, Dawjee Joomajee and Gunnoo Gopall, cart drivers; the first two were fined Rs. 4 each and the other Rs. 2 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Messrs. Smith and Nutty, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 15th inst., was 52 feet 5 tenths; total rainfall up to date 31 inches 18 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 56 feet 1 tenth; total rainfall 37 inches and 77 cents. The total rainfall at Toolsi up to date was 44 inches 33 cents at the hill and 54 inches 76 cents in the valley.

ASSAULT.—Gunput Narayen, a tramway ticket examiner, appeared yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, and obtained a summons against a Mrs. Cary, residing at Mazagon, charging her with an assault, alleged to have been committed during the execution of his duty as a ticket examiner of the Bombay Tramway Company. The summons were made returnable on the 27th instant.

PERJURY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. G. W. Hill appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained summonses against Rahimtoola Kairaz and Mr. J. H. Bull, charging them with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, knowing the same to be false, in respect of a suit pending in the Small Causes Court against the complainant, wherein the first accused is the plaintiff. The summons were made returnable on the 25th instant.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS AND CASH.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo woman, named Jai, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Luximon Dhondjee, Bhagoo, woman, and Wittoo Anoop, on a charge of theft of property belonging to complainant, consisting of ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 1,283, alleged to have been committed on or about the 16th June last from complainant's residence at Dongree.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—The following paragraph was accidentally shut out of our yesterday's issue:—A sermon was preached in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on the evening of Sunday last, by the Rev. Chas. Gilder on Confession. The preacher showed by quotations from the Prayer Book that special or private confession to a priest or minister was permitted in the Church of England only in *special* cases—namely, in those of people who were troubled in conscience on account of some secret sin which disturbed their religious peace. For all others the confession made and absolution given in the public services sufficed. The best security against the danger of any return to the use amongst ourselves of the confessional was to be found in the practice of the much neglected duty of self-examination, especially before each reception of the Holy Communion. Those who did this for themselves needed no "confessor" according to the teaching of the English Church. In this sermon Mr. Gilder has very clearly shown what the doctrine of the Church of England on the subject of the confessional is. There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Gilder has also explained the doctrine in true accordance with the spirit of the Reformed and Protestant Church of England and those who, like the Cowley Fathers strive to break down both the intentions and the doctrine of the Church by advocating confession and seeking to elevate it into a sacrament, are really schismatics and have no claim to the respectful consideration of any of the members of the Church, and which, if they be sincere, they should leave at once, unless they aim to subvert its doctrines and practices by elevating the clergy to the position of irresponsible priests, a position that the Church of England does not demand and never will for any of her clergy.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.—Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett, acting Sanitary Commissioner, who was at this station for some time left yesterday for Sattara and from thence he will proceed to Kolapoor and Belgaum.—*Poona Observer*, July 18.

POLO MATCH—BOMBAY *VS.* XVI. LANCERS.

THIS match, which has created so much interest in Bombay, was played yesterday afternoon in front of the Gymkhana Pavilion and ended in a drawn game, each side obtaining one goal. The ground was terribly wet and slippery, the water standing in pools in many places and a high wind blowing from the Pavilion end of the ground made it excessively difficult to play towards that goal. There were a number of visitors present but the torrents of rain that had fallen during the day and up to the time the play began had the effect of damping the pleasure which would otherwise have been great. We will now merely append the names of the players, reserving further particulars of the game and a more detailed account to another day:—

XVI. LANCERS.	BOMBAY.
Colonel Wilkinson.	Hon. Donald Graham.
Dr. Smith.	Crawley-Boevey, Esq.
T. G. Blair, Esq.	G. K. Covington, Esq.
H. L. Aylmer, Esq.	M. R. Wyer, Esq.
H. Howard, Esq.	A. Craigie, Esq.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts
Monday, July 17	0 44	0 46	0 83
Previously registered	19 97	24 13	20 44
Total up to date ...	20 41	24 59	21 27

TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Town Council held in the Municipal building at 3 P.M. yesterday, among those present were—Dr. Cook, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Pedder, Dr. Blaney, Messrs. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Dadabhoy Nowrojee, R. N. Khote, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Sir F. H. Souter, Dr. Weir and Mr. Rienzi Walton.

Captain Henry in the chair. Before proceeding to the business of the day, Dr. Cook wished to know whether Dr. Weir had been informed of an outbreak of cholera near the J. J. Hospital. There had been thirteen cases on the previous afternoon.

Mr. Pedder said there had been 9 deaths out of 14 cases in some huts at Tardeo.

After some remarks as to the cause of the outbreak, Dr. Cook said that the scarcity of rain experienced would contribute to it. There had been a few cases arising from cholera patients or ex-patients returning to Bombay.

Dr. Weir having been called in he gave it as his opinion that the outbreak was a spontaneous one.

A memorandum was then put in but not read from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding report from the Collector regading the proposed remission of rates due from Sukeena Kharrani Bebee, widow of Ali Akbar, on account of a stable at No. 19, Rampart Row, east.

Mr. Pedder said that he had just received a letter from Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, and moved that the consideration of this subject should be held over pending the reception of further papers, as Messrs. Fletcher and Smith claimed the property on behalf of another party. The matter was accordingly held over.

Sanction was then as

the rules of the Government prevented him from accepting it. The learned counsel did not use the word "bribe" in an offensive sense. What he said was that the money had offered to make matters run smoothly between Mr. Moylan and the Company,—not to prevent him from doing his duty. What the engineer stated in cross-examination by the learned counsel fully corroborated the statement of the secretary as to the engineer writing his letter to him before the inspection commenced. His learned friend had got the engineer to say in re-examination, that Mr. Moylan did not alter any of his first orders. That statement was made only by the engineer; but Mr. Moylan did not venture to come into the witness-box to corroborate him; and the learned counsel asked his Worship to disbelieve that uncorroborated statement. The engineer seemed very anxious to have it on his evidence that Mr. Moylan had no desire, in the orders he gave, to give the least trouble to the Company; but if the engineer himself believed that to be true, how was it that he made directly contradictory statements in his letter written to the secretary on the 29th September? He said in that letter—"I want to know if I am to open out all the engines at the Fort works as ordered by Mr. Moylan or no? It will take at least fifteen days to open out and reconnect them. What is your wish? Inform me immediately. I like to be informed till this evening; or else I shall begin to open out from to-morrow." But the letter went on to say—"You and Mr. Rustomjee were both telling me that you will arrange with Mr. Moylan." It was clear what the arrangement was meant to be; and the learned counsel asked his Worship to conclude that the arrangement was very probably the transaction about the payment of more money to Mr. Moylan which the secretary had described in his evidence. With this probability on the face of the evidence, the case, if it went before a jury, must break down. Then why a prolongation of the farce and waste of time and money? The point on which the learned counsel laid stress, was that, if the directors believed that by offering Mr. Moylan more money, they could gain their object, was it not more probable that they carried out their intention than the simple allegation of Mr. Moylan that they did not? No jury would believe that it was not carried out, particularly when the evidence for the prosecution was full of contradictions and inconsistencies. As to the engineer of the Company, the learned counsel affirmed that Mr. Moylan, from his position, exercised considerable powers upon people of that class, and a word from him would get him an appointment or deprive him of one, if he had any.

Mr. Purcell was then going to refer to the certificate given by Mr. Moylan on the 28th September 1875 for the Fort works. Mr. Pigot objected, as the document had not been put in. After some discussion,

Mr. Purcell went on to say he saw that his learned friend had made a mistake in not recalling Mr. Moylan, and that he wished to repair the mistake by recalling him if the document was commented upon. It was a matter of little importance at that stage, and the learned counsel said he would drop it; for the case was in his Worship's discretion.

The Magistrate—I cannot deal with the case here.

Mr. Purcell said it was, then, in his Worship's discretion to dismiss it. He must say that the witnesses for the prosecution had broken down; and that the Court would not commit a person on evidence so utterly incoherent, so utterly contradictory. If the case was committed, it would only be a prolongation of a farce; but if Mr. Moylan desired, he had a case for damages in a civil Court.

The Magistrate—Do you call witnesses?

Mr. Purcell—I do not consider it necessary to do so.

The Magistrate—After consideration, I have made up my mind to commit the case.

Mr. Purcell—Your Honor has taken half a minute to make up your mind!

The defendant was then formally committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions, and reserved his defence for that Court. He was bailed in his own recognizances for Rs. 5,000.

IMPORTANT TOLL GATE DECISION.

IN THE TANNA COURT.—17TH JULY.

[Before Judge COGHLAN.]

BALKRISHNA BALSHET, appellant, original defendant *vs.* KESHEO JAIRAM, respondent, original plaintiff.

Pleader for the appellant, Mr. Ramchandra Trimbak.

THIS action was instituted by the plaintiff KESHEO JAIRAM, to recover Rs. 29, being the amount of loss sustained by him by reason of his cart having been illegally detained by the defendant No. 1 for 29 days.

The plaintiff alleged that as he came to a place one-and-half mile distant from the toll gate at Kalundri while passing from Apta to Panwel in a cart along a cart road, the defendants NOS. 2 and 3, the servants of defendant No. 1, a toll contractor, stopped the cart and asked for the toll, that on his refusing to pay it, they carried away the cart and the bullocks and made them over to the defendant No. 1, and that the bullocks were returned to the plaintiff, the next day, and the cart after 29 days.

Defendant No. 1, Balkrishna, replied that as the plaintiff was found travelling with a cart along a by-road, within less than a mile distance from the toll gate, with the intention of evading the payment of the toll, his (the defendant's) servants asked for the toll under the terms of the agreement entered into by him, and in default of payment brought the cart and the bullocks at the toll gate, that the plaintiff was asked to pay the toll or show a certificate of exemption, which the plaintiff failed to do and went away with the bullocks, leaving the cart there, that consequently he is not liable to the loss sustained by the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff has not suffered loss to the extent claimed.

The other defendants did not appear.

The subordinate judge of Panwel, Rao Saheb Narayan Govind, held that the defendant had no authority under the terms of his agreement, to demand toll from the plaintiff, and awarded Rs. 23 on account of loss.

Defendant No. 1, Balkrishna, appeals. 1. The lower Court erred in holding that the defendant had no authority to take possession of the plaintiff's cart. 2. The amount of loss awarded is excessive. 3. The decision is opposed to the evidence in the case.

The issues fixed for decision were:—1st. Whether the appellant (defendant) was legally entitled to detain respondent's (plaintiff's) cart. 2. Whether the amount awarded by the lower Court as damages is excessive.

Mr. Coghlan delivered judgment in the following words:—I find on the issues. 1. The (defendant) appellant was not legally entitled to detain (plaintiff's) respondent's cart. 2. The damages awarded are not excessive There is not a shadow of justification for the seizure of the respondent's cart, which he was driving on a road not liable to toll. The 22nd paragraph of the appellant's agreement with the collector authorises him (or rather assumes to authorise him) to levy toll from any one who having gone by a by-path to avoid payment of toll, *shall again come on the road*, within a mile of the toll bar. In this case, the appellant seized the cart on the by-path, without waiting for the respondent to re-enter on the high road. Respondent, it appears, was travelling from Apta to Panwel, it was certainly open to him to get from one place to the other without paying toll, if he could do so. He was not bound to use the high road on which only the toll is imposed. His use therefore of the by-road was not an evasion of payment of toll legally due, so as to bring him under the provisions of section 3 of Act VIII. of 1851 (The Indian Tolls' Act.) The case of Veitch *vs.* The Trustees of the Exeter Turnpike roads, 2 Ellis and Blackburn 986, is somewhat in point. By the English statute providing for the levy of tolls, 3 Geo. IV. c 126, s 32, horses or carriages not using the road for more than one hundred yards are exempt from payment of toll. Mr. Veitch was so situated, that he could drive from his house to Exeter, either along the turnpike road the whole way passing through a toll gate, or by another line of parish road nearly the same length as the turnpike road, but to get to Exeter by the parish road he had to use eighty-four yards of the turnpike road. On the day in question Mr. Veitch drove to Exeter and back, chiefly by the parish road, and thus twice used eighty-four yards of the turnpike road. It was held by the Court of Queen's Bench (Coleridge, Wightman, Crompton and Erle, JJ.) that, assuming that Mr. Veitch used this route because by using any other he would have been liable to pay toll, this was not an evasion of payment of toll due, but a successful arrangement to avoid lisibility to payment. Coleridge J. added, that the two distinct users of eighty-four yards of the turnpike road could not be tacked together to make up one user of more than one hundred yards. This decision is in point to the present case, in regard to the appellant's contention below, that travellers are bound to use the high road and to pay toll, when passing between places, on the high road between which toll is leviable. Act VIII. of 1851 appears to be singularly incomplete, in that it contains no definition of the user of a road which renders toll leviable. *Quære*—Whether in India, merely crossing a turnpike road does not render a cart liable for toll? As to the measure of damages, I consider Rs. 23, the amount awarded, as moderate. True, it is, that it is in evidence that the average rate hire of a cart without bullocks at Panwel is only Re. 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem, and that respondent's cart was not detained for a month, yet it is necessary to consider, and to make ample allowance for, the probable trouble and inconvenience to which respondent was put by the unlawful seizure of his cart. I reject the appeal with costs on the appellant.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—While Houdin was staying with the chieftain Bou-Allem, a Marabout looked with supreme disgust on his tricks. When the séance was over, the Marabout said," I now believe in your supernatural power—you are a real sorcerer, so I hope you will not fear to repeat a trick you performed at your theatre." Then producing a pair of pistols from under his burnouse, he said, "Come choose one of these pistols; we will load it, and I will fire at you. You have nothing to fear, since you are invulnerable." Houdin hardly knew how to escape; and the Marabout smiled malignantly at his triumph. Bou-Allem, who knew that Houdin's tricks were the result of address, was very angry; but Houdin would not be beaten. Turning to the Marabout, he said that he had left his talisman at Algiers, but that he would for all that, allow him to fire at him the next morning. During the night he made his preparations, and the pistols were loaded with all due solemnity, the Marabout putting in the powder, Houdin the balls. The Marabout fired; and the ball appeared between the wizard's teeth. Then taking up the other pistol, Houdin fired at a newly whitewashed wall: immediately a large stain of blood appeared on it. The Marabout was overwhelmed—at that moment he doubted everything, even the Prophet.

(His Honour—No; it was necessary to keep these on confidential file for a time.

Afterwards, his Honour said a registered copy was kept, from which official copies might be obtained.

Later in the day copies were produced and put in. The Thakore's *yad* applied to Captain Hunter for advice as to how the Government order to take over the attachments on the Bhayadi villages could best be carried into effect. The *yad* represented that the Bhayads maintained an attitude of resistance and that there would probably be a riot, accompanied by loss of life, if the Thakore attempted to take possession, and suggested that the Bhayads should be required to furnish security for their good behaviour and for submitting themselves to the Thakore's authority. It further requested that Captain Hunter would himself accompany any force the Thakore might send to the villages, because his presence would prevent any disturbance arising, and induce the Bhayads to submit quietly to the constituted authority.

Captain Hunter's reply to this runs as follows:—"I would not advise a notice being served on all the Girassias indiscriminately to furnish security for good behaviour. Such a course would neither be just nor wise. Only a few have behaved badly. Such a notice would array all against the Durbar, and subject the quietly disposed to the same inconvenience as the refractory Bhayads. The serving or notice of its execution would be a signal and opportunity for opposition and probably lead to a collision. The chief's wisest plan, and that least likely to lead to a conflict is to suddenly and unexpectedly strengthen the existing *thanas* in these villages by such bodies of armed men as will convince the Girassias that opposition is hopeless.

"He can afterwards call upon individuals who have misbehaved to furnish security for good behaviour without fear of disagreeable consequences. Commissariat arrangements should be so managed that there may be no chance of disturbances between the villagers and the sepoys in procuring supplies. The officers in charge should be firm but conciliatory.

"To be shown to Palitana Vakeel.

"(Signed) J. HUNTER,
Assist. Political Agent, Gohelwad.

"Camp Limra, 20th December, 1875"

Examination resumed—In consequence of that order we sent a number of men in charge of Ali Mahomed to take over the management of the revenue of Timba. I went to Timba after the disturbance; on the evening of the same day. There was firing then going on from the towers of the Deli. We tried to get them to submit to us. At first, I could do nothing on account of the firing. In the afternoon, I sent a message in by a Bhawa. The notice was to the Girassias to give up their arms and disperse. Afterwards, we sent Nathoobhoy into the Deli. When Nathoobhoy came back, he said the Girassias would go to Palitana the next day.

Mr. Payne put in a copy of a resolution of the Bombay Government, dated July 1874, declaring that "the Thakore's criminal and civil jurisdiction should be maintained." The resolution was one placing a Government attachment on the Bhayadi villages.

Examination continued—After that the Bhayads of Timba applied that the order should be stayed, and that the servants of the Durbar should be prevented from entering their village until their appeal to the Secretary of State should be decided, and in return they were informed that their application could not be entertained. Copies of the application, and the Government's resolution were put in. The Political Agency put the attachment in force, and sent a japtedar to Timba, who made reports to the Agency. I know Runchord Lakman. I have never tortured or tutored him; and he has never been tortured or tutored by my orders. I was not at Jajmera at all last May.

The cross-examination of this witness was deferred till to-morrow, to admit of Mr. Branson receiving copies of the various papers put in the course of his evidence.

Tyabhai, one of the Thakore's ministers, was called, Mr. Payne stating that he wished to tender him for cross-examination, he being one of the persons Runchord Lakman said had tutored him.

Mr. Branson said it was futile to cross-examine a witness who was bound to deny, and besides, Tyabhai had been in the Court the whole time.

Mr. Payne asked the witness if he had tortured or tutored Runchord Lakman. He replied in the negative.

Peanlal Pitamber, examined by Mr. Payne, said—I am a vaqwada at Timba, where I have been about two years. I went with the Government japtedar when he went to take charge of the revenue.

Mr. Payne—Was there any opposition offered to the japtedar's taking possession?

Mr. Branson objected to the question, and submitted that it was monstrous to attempt to put it. It was not relevant to the trial. The prisoners were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in the year 1876.

Mr. Payne said it was all in connection with the same transaction and the same question of rights between the parties, and he submitted he was entitled to prove similar resistance on a former occasion, so as to show that the deaths of the persons the prisoners were charged with having murdered were not the result of a mere sudden outburst of temper, but were caused by an outbreak which was the effect of a long-standing feeling

After some discussion, His Honour suggested that the question had better be withdrawn, because otherwise a long unnecessary history of occurrences would be opened up, and Mr. Payne consented to withdraw it, as not being absolutely necessary to the prosecution.

Examination continued—I got to Timba after Ali Mahomed arrived there, but on the same day. I found the Durbaree men posted in and around the Chora. Ali Mahomed sent a notice to the Girassias, a copy of which was taken before it was sent. (The copy was produced, and the witness said it was in the handwriting of Ali Mahomed). The notice was sent by a Brahmin named Koobis, who took it to the Deli. I was at Timba during the next four days. The Girassias mounted jinjals on the towers and made loopholes. There were 40 or 50 men collected in the Deli. I saw Mohobat in Timba but did not speak to him. I saw him in the Deli. The gate of the Deli was kept open during the four days. The Durbaree men were not allowed to go into the Deli; I do not know about other men.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson—The copy of the notice is one which Ali Mahomed wrote and sent to Damodar, and when it returned he made a fair copy and sent that to the Girassias. The draft was written in the Chora the day before the notice was sent. There were several men present when it was written, but I do not remember their names. The jinjals were put on the towers the day the Durbaree men came. I saw them there when I arrived. The loopholes were made in the walls of the granary and stable, and in other walls. I did not point out the new loopholes to any one, or say anything to anybody about them. On the day the riot occurred I went to the Deli, but I had not been there before. I was behind the men who ran after Mohobat.

Re-examined by Mr. Payne—I conversed with Ali Mahomed about the loopholes, before the fight.

The Court here adjourned till to-morrow.

THE SONG OF THE DUFFER, OR CAPTAIN JONES' EXPERIENCES IN THE RACQUET COURT.

Wearied out with cares of office,
Temples aching, brain o'erwrought,
At the long day's close behold me
Hastening to the Racquet Court.

Mounted on a veteran caster,
That they say Lord Lake bestrode,
On I tittup, as the shadows
Lengthen o'er the watered road.

At the Court at length arriving,—
"Glad to see you, Jones, my boy,
You should oftener come amongst us
Just the fun you would enjoy."

"Thank you,"—but I heard a whisper,
Not intended for my ear,—
"What a mercy that to-day's duffer
Means by always coming here."

I'm afraid you stalwart Major
Thinks me rather in the way:
For again that whisper—"always
Fated with that Muff to play."

I can't be the Muff he mentions;
Surely I play rather well;
'Twas only last week on this spot that
They all called me "quite a swell."

Somehow—'tis a fancy merely—
My turn comes round very late;
And I cannot help suspecting
They've been tampering with the slate.

In at last—the Major's partner—
But just as the game began
From the gallery floats a whisper,
"Cork the beggar if you can."

Thrice his ball the Major volleyed
Not six inches from my nose,
Whizzing like a small cannon-ballet—
Thrice the gallery's chuckle rose

Now's the time come for distinction;
Would Miss Smith were standing by!
And she'd see me take the service,
Take,—or, more correctly, try.

Oh!—at last that cruel Major
Caught me just above the belt
Such a blow as through his armour
A rhinoceros had felt!

"Beg your pardon," says the Major,
"Didn't know you were so near;
Did'nt mean it—I'm so sorry,"—
And he grins from ear to ear.

Then the gallery unfeeling
From a cheer could scarce refrain,
"Caught it hot that time the duffer,
Guess he wont turn up again."

To the end I struggle, maddened,
Half in rage and half with shame;
"Fourteen, love," calls out the Marker,
Where's the love in such a game?

At my time of life what made me?
I'm too old and fat to learn:
May I be the Major's target
If he sees me here return.

"Thank you, Major,—not another—
Quite contented with *one* game!"
Then amidst the Baths cool waters
I recruit my battered, frame!

—*Indian Public Opinion.*

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company;
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company;
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.;
India General Steam Navigation Company;
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Langalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub;
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company;
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mall Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
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OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long			Rs. 10		
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes.			,, 6 each.		
Do. do.	do.	Leggings	,, 3 per pair.		
Do. do.	do.	Caps	,, 2 each.		
Do. Twilled	do.	Coats	,, 20		
Do. do.	do.	Leggings	,, 7		
Do. do.	do.	Caps	,, 4		
Drab Moleskin	do.	Coats	,, 20 to Rs. 22		
Do. do.	do.	Leggings	,, 6 per pair.		
Do. do.	do.	Caps	,, 4		
Black Moleskin	do.	Coats	,, 20 to Rs. 22 4		
Do. do.	do.	Leggings	,, 6		
Do. do.	do.	Caps	,, 4		

*** *The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	Rs. 35
Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches	,, 25
Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50	,, 30
Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long.....from	,, 7 to Rs. 10
Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,, 6 per yd.
Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide	,, 3 per yd.
Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape	,, 7
Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers	,, 1

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
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FASHIONABLE FELT HATS & HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just received a large Supply, per S.S. HYDASPES, of FELT HATS, by the best makers:—

Hawk's Regulation Helmets	Rs. 18 0
Ellwood's Regulation, lined with silk	,, 13 0
Do. do. lined with green	,, 12 0
Ellwood's Patent Drab Felt Helmet, with large ventilating Air-Chamber	,, 16 0
Low Crown Hunting Helmets, White or Flax colour	,, 12 0

FELT HATS.

Christy's Hard Crown	7 0
Do. Soft Crown	6 8
Ellwood's Hard Crown	7 0
Do. Soft Crown	6 8
The Duke of Edinburgh (a Fashionable Round Crown)	7 0
Do. do. do. do.	6 8
The Earl, White Round Crown	6 0
The Cabinet, Black High Crown	5 8
Drab Shell	9 0

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

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LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM & CO. beg to announce they have just received a SPECIAL shipment of their CELEBRATED Hosiery.

GENTS' BANIAN OR UNDERVESTS.

17 Fine Gauze, a very superior make, of the finest Merino. Chest Measure—				
Chest 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 3-12	4	4-8	5	5-8 each.
40 Gauze; this is the finest Merino we have, a most durable article shrinkless—				
Chest 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 4-8	5	5-8	6-0	6-8 each
32 Indian Gauze; these Banians are made of Silk and Wool, and have always been considered the best make for India—				
Chest 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 6-0	6-8	7-0	7-8	8-8 each
36 Grey Merino Vests, suitable for the cold season or English wear during the Summer and Autumn—				
Chest 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0 each
White Merino, same make and prices as above.				
White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked Wool—				
Chest 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 5-0	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.
Polo or Boating Jeseys white				{6 8} each.
Striped Scarlet or Blue				{7 8}
Navy Blue				6 8 to 8 8

GENTS' LONG DRAWERS.

Grey Gauze Merino, double seated, a useful article—				
Waist 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 6-0	8-8	9-0	9 8	10 each.
White Merino as above.				
32 Indian Gauze, same make as Vests, double seated—				
Waist 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 10-8	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8 each.
Brown Dress Cotton, a useful article for Hard Riding, double seated—				
Waist 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 3-8	4-0	4-8	5-0	5-8 each.
Fine Merino short Drawers, fitting closely above the Knee—				
Waist 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 4-8	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.
White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked wool—				
Waist 34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs. 7-0	7-8	8 0	8-8	9-0 each.
Knickerbocker Hose for Sportsmen, 5-8 Pr.				

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Drab Fancy Striped double Heels and Feet, soft and shrinkless	Doz. Rs. 18 0
Drab Merino 1 inch Blue, White, Scarlet Stripes	Doz. ,, 25 8
Drab, Fawn and Silver Grey, a most useful Sock	Doz. Rs. 23 0
Real Scotch Grey Lam's wool per doz	Doz. ,, 35 0
Derby Ribbed Heather Mixtures per doz	Doz. ,, 35 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, Fine Brown Cotton per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Extra Quality double Heels and Feet	Rs. 13 8
Fancy Striped 1 inch, Blue, Violet and Scarlet, fast colours	Rs. 23 0
Best Brown or Striped Lisle Thread	Rs. 22 8
Real Balbrigan	,, 30 0
Black Silk for Special Wear, per pair	Rs. 8 8
Black or White Thigh Hose, per pair	Rs. 25 0

A Large assortment of Ladies and Children's Hosiery.

Ten per cent Discount for Prompt Cash.

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